BUT WE. AC OF S. 6-4 HONEY REAMCH

REPLACES NAME FORM 96, I OCT AN, WHICH MAY BE USED:

Colonel Dunne said that during a visit to the Office of Chief of Engineers in May 1952 it was indicated informally that the Chief of Engineers did not know of plans for further training of Engineer Aviation Units at Fort Huschuca when the second training cycle was completed. He said that with this in mind upon his return to Fort Huschuca, he recommended to his staff that all plans for new construction be deferred or canceled. He said that nothing further was heard about the future of Fort Huschuca until August 16, 1958, when the ARIZONA REPUBLIC, a Phoenix newspaper, carried an item saying that Governor Howard Pyle had substantiated "reports" that the installation would be deactivated January 1, 1953.

Colonel Dunne still had not received any official confirmation of such "reports". He said that in telephone conversations with Sixth Army, he endeavored to obtain information but was advised that nothing had been received from the Department. He said that in October 1952 he read in another newspaper article that the fort would continue in an active status. This was confirmed by Sixth Army by telephone. It was on February 27, 1953, nearly two months after the last cycle of training was completed that Sixth Army directed a reduction of civilian personnal by one-half, or down to 350 employees.

An article in the ARIZONA REPUBLIC of March 17, 1953, stated that the Department of the Army had ordered that Fort Huachuca would operate on a reduced strength basis. On Harch 16 the same newspaper carried an article to the effect that the training program would be discontinued May 1, 1953.

On March 30 Sixth Army ordered that Fort Huschuce be closed June 30, 1953. On April 30 all civilian employees received their notices of reduction in force effective May 30.

Immediately after receiving official orders to deactivate, steps were taken to ship supplies and equipment to other installations and depots for use or storage. However, on April 14, 1953, Sixth Army directed retention at Fort Huschuca of housekeeping squipment to supply 8,000 troops. Colonel Dunne said that this action could mean that storage space was not available at the depots, or that there was some indication in the Department that Fort Huschuca might be needed to house troops sometime in the near future.

On April 30, 1953, the commanding officer, after consulting with the transportation officer, estimated that approximately 12,000 tons of supplies and equipment had been shipped out of Fort Huschuck to various installations at a cost of about \$1,500,000. Many more shipments were scheduled, but the ultimate cost could not be estimated.

Rehabilitation

Late in 1950 or early 1951 the Replacement Training Commend of the Air Force considered Fort Huschucs for basic training of airmen. On January 29, 1951, the Air Force received a right of entry from Arizona. Records of

the for involes District Engineer, Army Corp. of Engineers, Andicate that the Air Force contemplated using the fort for unly 30 to 60 days to relieve crowded conditions at other centers. An inspection team recommended \$500,000 to rehabilitate exess 7, 10 and 13, and werenousing facilities. At the request of the Air Force, the Los Angeles District Engineer negotiated a contract with the M. M. Sund's Construction Co., Tucson, Aria., January 11, 1951, for the rehabilitation of buildings and utilities. 1/ On Pabruary 19 the lir Renisoment Training Command transferred jurisdiction to the Continental Air Command for use as an indoctrination center. The new command sugmented the original plans to include rehabilitation of the hospital, bousing, berracks, cold storage plant and training facilities. On February 27, 1951. he district engineer revised the estimate upward to \$3,000,000.

On February 19, 1951, the district engineer received an allotment of \$200,000 from the appropriation 5711400, Maintenance and Operation, Air Force, allotmant 161-1000, project P-ully. This was increased on March 5 > 31,200,000 to A total of 32,000,000. 2/

Prior to remaint of the second allotment, the Air Firce abandoned the project and on March 2, 1951, Colonel Webster, Air Installations Officer Continents) Air Command, Mitchel Air Force Base, N. Y., retiffed the los Angeles District Engineer that the Air Force would no longer consider Fort Ruachues for its purposes.

On March 15, 1951, the Sixth Army, Freeddio of San Frencisco, took control of the reservation to provide a permanent post for engineer training of avantion troops under the CCARVAF program. 3/ The hatel allocatent to district engineer was related to \$4.700,000.

The vishrior angineer found the increases necessary because of (c) dismantling of mulidings permitted by the War Assets Administration, (b) fromen pipes left undrained when the post was desctivated, and (c) general dilepidated tondition of all buildings. Damage was more autenative than 医艾尔兹克 法体制系统由于外心。

is reliabilitation progressed, the district engineer issued change orders to contracts, culminating in a "inal diggree of \$5.025.022 k/ for వారంగాల్ మాటుకుల్లోని కామార్థికల్లో కామార్థికల్లో కామార్థికి మండ్రికి మాట్లు మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లు కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లోకి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థ్ కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థ్ కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి మాట్లో కామార్థికి habilitation was tone under the direction of the cost engineer at a local comt of \$539,25%, 5/

M Contract No. OA-Ob-153-end-206, negotiated pursuant to Sec. 2(c)(1), Armed Services Producement 4at of 1947, 62 Stat. 21, and Presidential Proclamation 29ULL

^{2/} hir force funds replaced by army funds in April. May and June 1951. Appropriation 211 70975, Penaltitation of Fort Huachmon, allowant 55-1054, months of 7-371-99.

^{3/} Boemal Category, timy with him Force.

Tram ii geridaa ka Yolkaa deesaa aay lii

Actual training of engineer aviation troops began in June 1951. On March 30, 1953, after naving been in an active status for accut two years, Fort Humchura was ordered closed at the end of June 1953.

At the end of March 1953, the cost of rehabilitation and operation of the installation had amounted to \$13,506,925. 1/ In addition, engineering aquipment and supplies on hand at the peak of training were valued at \$6,228,153. 2/ During the training program there was also on hand ordnance rolling stock having a value of \$3,659,865. 3/ The total of these three classes is more than \$23.3 million, not including military payrolls of about \$7 million.

From the end of the second and last training cycle on January 5, 1953, until March 30, 1953, the date of the order closing fort Huschuca, the installation remained without a mission. After having rehabilitated the installation for a training period of only 20 menths and having spent more than \$30,000,000, including military payrolls, the fort was acheduled to be placed on a standby basis. Transportation of equipment and supplies to storage depots or other stations will amount to more than \$1,500,000.

The installation which was rebuilt and modernized and is in excellent condition will now be placed in the care of a small maintenance crew of less than 75 employees.

Quartermaster Laundry

The Air Force, upon assuming command in January 1951, contemplated using the installation for only 30 to 60 days. However, contract No. DA-Cu-353-eng-906, negotiated January 31, 1951, included the rehabilitation of a Type 3 Cuarternaster laundry at a cost of \$276,649, without an apparent effort to secure the services of the Air Force-operated laundry at Florence, Arks, or to have the work done commercially.

The laundry at Fort Huachuca operated at a consistent monetary loss from its opening in June or July 1951 until it was reduced to a standby basis in February 1953. Reports for the period of operation show income of \$132,151 against expenses of \$202,284 for a net loss of \$70,133. 4/

Elmo 3. Williams, OOMG, Technical Laundry Advisor, in report of inspection dated October 1, 1952, states in part that the percentage of payroll to sarnings for fiscal year 1952 average 128.50%, the loss being directly attributable to the number of excess employees and the loss productivity per employee. The commanding officer wrote the Sixth Army that the consistent

^{1/} Total of exhibit 1.

^{?/} Exhibi \$ 2。

^{3/} Exhibit 3.

^[] Exhibit 4.

mometary loss has been a result of (a) fly a troop strength, (b) invioquate labor programment area from which to obtain afflicient personnal, or personnal adaptable to laundry training, and (c) reduced and/or lack of patronage. []

Sixth temp Memorandum No. 28, dated April 3, 1951, states in part that " * * * Department of Defense facilities within accommical braisportablion distance be contacted informally for availability of laundry or day cleaning services and prices." A list of Department of Defense facilities, other than Army, was outlined in the memorandum, including Williams Air Force Base which operates the laureiry at Florence. Arise, less than 200 miles from Fort Huachucs. 2/

Frank M. Beighoder, superintendent of the laundry at florence of said that Air Force or Army representatives did not contact him regarding service for Fort Huachuca. He said that he bould have provided necessary service on a Fraduced second shift, meaning that the Florence laundry could have done it on about a 60-hour work week, with a reduced crew efter the regular 8-hour shift.

Lt. Col. Sterling Maddox, Commanding Officer, 3575th Supply Squarron, Williams Air Porce Base, said that the matter of furnishing leundry terrice for Fort Huachuca was never brought to his attention.

We could find no record at Fort Huadhuca to indicate that an attempt was made to secure a contract with a commercial concern until about the time the laundry was closed in February 1953. In April 1953 laundry service costing about \$500 a week for 300 men was supplied by the Roway International Laundry and Gleacers. Soughts. Aris., under contract to MA-02-084-441, fated February 55, 1953.

On We want 27, 1951, the Tidmarsh Bryineering Company, subcontestor for M. M. Sugar Construction Company, ordered from the American Laurcay Machinery Company material and equipment necessary for rehabilitation of the laundry. Reportedly, Laundry squipment was scarce and about half the liters were rebuilt. 1/

The Orief of Amrineers inquired as to thy materials were not remarking biomed from the Cuartermaster Ceneral and the remay for withe Division Engineer, Col. J. S. Seybold, March 77, 1951, was in part as follows:

^{1/} Exhibit 5.
7/ Exhibit 5.

^{3/} Interviews April 24, 1953.

If Critical charters of laurdry somigment was reported by the Office of the Countermaster General on August 1, 1951. See exhibit 7.

"Contract has been awarded to a private contractor for procurrencest and inetallation of laundry equipment. The contractor has proceeded with the procurement and fabrication of material to much an extend that cancellation of the contract, at the time plane for the use of Fort Husamuca were changed, would have resulted in a claim by the contractor and excessive cost to the laverresert.

the district Engineer for the carlinet possible reletibilitation of North Engineer for the carlinet possible reletibilitation of North Engineer. While the District Engineer was among that language address is a Quartermenter procured item, he also know that delivery of Laundry equipment requisitioned through prescribed channels generally requires forty-five days if material is in depot stock was appreciably longer if it is not in stock. Consequently, on his own responsibility he decided to proceed the equipment locally.

Colonel Surbold also wrote that he "believes that the decialos to procure locally was done for the best interest of the Comernment", and he falt that "Un Pistrict Engineer should and could have second teletype expanded of this course of active from your office (Chief of Engineers)." 1/

Records of the District Stylneer, Los ingeles, above cost of mehabilitantion to be as follows:

Remodity weller blant 235,900 brother and for all explosion t 276,000 contribute and for all explosion this 309

Total \$276. 61.9

Relative and it nother little

A forme building, toomber outside the reservation gate in Fry. Aris., conteining to the first of the former of the first one of the properties of the former of the former of the first of the first of the first of the former of the former of the former.

Simple the operate of the set work are completed in Asset 1952.

The military was lessed to the BEC on August 16, 1952, for a period of fire years. (B) representatives visited the invialiation at vertons times between 1952, but the building was never opened for entertailment.

V medical. Ti bedahir d

To keepers with a surpreparation data - 2177020 55-2578 2515-07 or other

Following the second training cycle which ended in January 1953, a civilian employee of the quartermaster was assigned quarters in the building to protect it from vandalism. The living quarters were the only portion occupied, or used, and on April 11, 1953, the post engineer received notice that the USO lease would be canceled.

Colonel Dunna explained that had he known in May 1952 that Fort Huachuca would be left without a mission in January 1953, he probably would not have not have requested funds to rehabilitate a building which would not have been used. However, he said there were some 5,000 troops there in May 1952.

Golf Course

The Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Sarvices requested the Secretary of the Army to make an immediate report relative to an allegation that a golf course, with underground pipe, was being constructed at Fort Huschucz, according to teletype message from the Department May 16, 1957. Colonel Dunne's reply to the Department stated that the golf course work was not new construction but a rehabilitation project of a course built in 1961. The work was being done by engineer troops as a training project and would be maintained with nonappropriated funds. Colonel Dunne said the allegation was made by a former reserve officer whose name he could not result. At the completion of the project, plumbing supplies and equipment from stock of the post engineer amounted to \$2,480.12. The Cantral Fost fund, a nonappropriated fund, was billed for the amount and on October 20, 1952, the appropriation 1/ was reimbursed by a check drawn on the Central Post Fund. 2/

Rehabilitation of Cold Storage Plant

The fort's World War II cold storage plant, consisting of four buildings and machinery, and the electrical and gas distribution systems, were
transferred along with other buildings to the State of Arixona by the War
Assats Administration, October 29, 1948. On the same day, the State of
Arixons Surplus Property Purchasing Agency sold the plant and electrical
and gas distribution systems to John A. Murphy, an attorney of Phoenix, and
a veteran, for \$31,053.40. 3/ Brig. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, Adjutant General
of Arixona, 1/ said his National Guard wanted and endeavored to acquire the
cold storage plant but through a deal which was consummated in Washington,
D. C., he was told that hobert O. Kelly, authorized agent for the State
Surplus Property Purchasing Agency, had sold it to Mr. Murphy. After the
property had changed ownership several times, the Government purchased
three of the four buildings from individuals for \$36,500 and rehabilitated
the plant at an additional cost of approximately \$117,500.

^{1/ 212/34906 56} C 615P1430-99-502-084, *Replacing Engineer Supplies,

Common Supplies & Equipment."

2/ C/D No. 64, dated 10/20/52, for \$2,738.38, accounts of Lt. Col. A.

Del Rosario, symbol No. 215-557.

^{3/} Exhibit 10.

L' Interviewed May 11, 1953.

Three days after Mr. Murphy acquired the property for \$31,053.40, he cold it to the Pioneer Sales Company, Phoenix, a copartnership consisting of D. M. Bessett, C. W. Caywood, Pete Waggoner and himself, organized to deal in war surplus. The bill of sale shows the property was sold for \$10 and "other valuable consideration". 1/

The Phoenix Real Estate Office of the Army Corps of Engineers reported that the Ptoneer Sales Company sold the plant to Wayne T. Olson for \$40,000 on August 2h, 19h9, and that Mr. Olson disposed of the property substantially as follows:

Date of Sale	Property	Purchasex	Sale Price
8-27-49.	Machinery and equipment	Arizona Ice and Cold Storage Co., Tucson	\$ 20,000
2/	Bldg. T-3075 and *	Crystal Ice Co., Tucson	20,000
11- 3- 49	Bidg. T=3075 and *	W. J. Waggoner and Frad Itule, Nogales	20,000
10-27- 51	Bldgs. T-3076 and T-3077		21,500 3/

The Army, through the District Engineer in Los Angeles, also purchased Bldg. 1-3075 from Messrs. Waggoner and Itule for \$15,000 on November ?. 1951. 4/

Costs to the Army for reestablishing the cold storage plant, including purchase of the three buildings, are summarized as-

Transformer wault and building electrical system Monorail system and storage shelving in refrigerated building No. T-3075 Purchase of buildings	19,711
	\$153,961

Rehabilitation of Water Tanks

Two elevated steel water tanks, 500,000 gallons each, were transferred to the State of Arizona on March 2, 1949, by the War Assets Administration, the deed providing that the State will "not sell * * * any of the premises * * * without first obtaining the written authorisation of the Administrator * * *." However, the Adjutant General of the Arizona Mational Quard said that the tanks and some water pips were sold to Joe Deckert and M. W. Silver for \$26,000 on May 25, 1949, without prior authorisation of the

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^{1/} Exhibit 11.
2/ Date not available, but building was dismantled and removed from reservation.

^{3/} Exhibit 12.

Administrator. He maid that efter Deckert and of yet removed the pa the tanks were considered obsolete or surplus under another saction the original deed which provided that "s a a any obsolete or surplus material resulting from relocation of the utility lines necessary to provide maximum afficiency in the operation of utility services buy sold without prior written authorization + ...

Records of Army District Engineer show that Decker - old the same for \$28,500 to M. M. Sundt Construction Co., the rehabilitation contributes Although the tanks were not used or removed from the post; the covernment purchased them from the M. M. Sundt Construction Co., for \$1,700 and electrical system for both slevated tanks was remaining and as a second construction. \$5,78C. Cleaning and painting the interior of one time emounted to

The Deputy Fost Commander, Col. Nathan McLamb, said that the tank was used during the period of the fort's reactivation.

Purchase price and cost of rehabilitation is summarised as it lower

Purchase tanks Rehabilitation of electrical system for both tanks Cleaning and painting interior of one tank Total

Contract Let Without Advertising or Securing Bids

Storage bins costing \$26,533.50 under contract No. DA-02-080-01 Town dated June 19, 1951, 1/ were apparently purchased without advertising or securing bids. The present purchasing and contracting officer are sold in Fort Huachuca at the time of this transaction, but he agreed that mare is no indication of advertising or securing bids.

Expenditures After Training Mission Was Ended

- 1. Bids were requested and contract No. DA-07-081-AVI-4119 was swarded March 20, 1953, to American Tree Surgery, 23 E. Indian School Road, Findenix, Ariz., for pruning, topping and removing trees. The project was iniclased by the post engineer, Maj. Howard A. Draper. Allotsent of \$6,21 was requested on March 4, 1953, by Col. N. A. McLamb as Deputy Post Communicat.
- 2. Purchase of 125 Chinese Elm trees, 12- to 11-feet tall, for \$325 was consummated on March 3, 1953. The project was initiated by the post engineer and the request and commitment form 3/ for \$500 was signed by Col. N. A. McLamb as Deputy Post Commander. **第二年,此一组。日本中**

[/] Capt. Emil W. Genes, CMC, Contracting Officer. 7/ Payment was made to Tucson Auto Parts and Equipment Company, Tucson, Arise, by D. O. voucher No. 17697, dated October 17, 1951, by Col. George Van Studdiford, symbol No. 215-211, station No. 151, Fort Bliss, Tex. Exhibit 15. the same of the sa